



THE RIO NEWS.

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WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

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The Brazilian Government;
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rue Conselheiro Searaiva,
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and General Commission Merchants.

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This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, molis, alpaca, drms, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

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(American Dentist)

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(1st floor)

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119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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And various builders of all kinds of passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway appliances, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.
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HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Archueiro) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 72.

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DU
TRAVAUX ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 350,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

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Hot and Shower Baths,

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

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THEO. M. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

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Brazil—Sets for sale:

30 Varieties, Rs. 5000 50 Varieties, Rs. 5000
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100 Varieties, Rs. 508000
Collection of 200 Varieties (nearly complete)
..... Rs. 508000
All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.
Rarities—Very cheap.
Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from
1843 to 1904..... Rs. \$3.00

English spoken. CASA PHILATELICA.
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Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco

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Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

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LAWRENCE W. HISLOP, PELOTAS,

and
HISLOP & Co.

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Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

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Codes used:

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Translations from English into Portuguese
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67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 50
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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of
all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum,
flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts
thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal
advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully at-
tended to.

Cable address "Delima—New York."

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A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Insurance against Accidents Branch.
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Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise at every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £1,127,500
Reserve fund .. £ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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COMPANY

Established 1886

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselho iro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.

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Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Praca do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

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DEPOT:

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Caixa 892, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5, TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire Scotland
POLMOUTH, Shropshire

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil.

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-DRA AMARA pills, which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colon, 10th September 1893. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Planter.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

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Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

Sec,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias

Ouvidor No. 37.

Relojoaria da Bolsa

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Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silveira tramway, SANTA THEREZA.

To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION,

Natives and Foreigners, principally those who have families, should not leave the Exposition without taking one of the prospectuses in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—which they will find at their disposal near the glass-cases which contain the Nectandra Amara preparations, Santa Maria, São José school building.

By reading it, they will immediately find out the ready relief which can be obtained by the use of this marvellous product in cases of the most frequent diseases, especially now during the hot season.

Dr. Valdés Garcia's

MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hare and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1894, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depôt at

No. 81, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admission."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março.

from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

A general meeting of the members of the Club is called for Thursday 19th inst., at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing the new Directorate for the ensuing year. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd December 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Sec.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petrópolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarassu (opposite Casa da Moeda). Petrópolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNE, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Igarassu (opposite Casa da Moeda). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evandro da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Rio de Janeiro, 128, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 12 a.m. at Fabrice Canton, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 15. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. Gospel preaching at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Officer 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; House from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 1st, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 56

Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—123 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon 8 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDERT, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Cusick & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grunet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Bank in
 Hamburg" and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

(Calva 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calva 320.) (Calva 182)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin,
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg,
 N. A. von Knorrich,
 Schöne, Frankfurt a M.)

England.....

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Braith's Sons & Co., London
 Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.

France.....

Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Andrieux & Co., Paris

Spain.....

Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
 and correspondents.

Belgium.....

Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
 H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.

Italy.....

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano,
 Genoa, and correspondents.

Portugal.....

Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
 spondents.

United States.....

G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
 L. A. Lueding, Thalmann & Co., New
 York.

Uruguay.....

L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

Argentina.....

Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
 Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kraus-Petersen,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Bernberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.**BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE Figueiredo.

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUARY.

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DE CARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Genoa:—BANQUE

DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
 No. 2, Rua General Canaan, as to the following:

JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
 past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
 when he was in Santa Hospital. Information required as to
 his whereabouts.

GRAY, Robert.—Left Liverpool December, 1894, per S.S.
Osidente; arrived at Maranhão Dec. 27; proceeded to
 Pará, Pernambuco and Recife Janeiro, arriving there January
 21st, 1895. Has not been heard of since.

APPELIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with
 Senhor Maurice Haretoff, Fazenda da Ilha Allouga, Vargem
 Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-
 abouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

A. CLAUSEN

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I used it recently on a voyage and found
 it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 18th Au-
 gust 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

JINGOES AND SILVERITES.

By EDWARD ATKINSON.

One of the most subtle, and, since there
 is no other word so expressive, most damna-
 ble arguments which have been presented
 in support of the free coinage of silver by
 this country without regard to the action of
 other countries, is that it is for our interest
 and profit to take action on every point in
 reverse to the acts of Great Britain. This
 proposal has been carried so far by some of
 the attorneys of the owners of silver mines
 as to lead them to advocate a war with
 Great Britain as a means of profit and bene-
 fit to the United States. The danger in
 this view of the matter is that it may find a
 ready response in a large class of legislators
 who regard all imports from foreign coun-
 tries as of the nature of a war upon our dis-
 tinct industry. Witness the fact that in
 the effort to promote partisan legislation
 and to seek favor with the so-called silver
 party, the junior senator of the state of Mas-
 sachusetts has proposed a policy on behalf
 of the so-called silver interests in our dealings
 with Great Britain even more grossly ridi-
 culous than the conception which the at-
 torneys of the silver miners have pre-
 sented.

This proposal was to attempt to force
 Great Britain to adopt a bimetallic treaty of
 legal tender by putting differential duties in
 this country upon the products of Great
 Britain. These facts distinctly prove that
 there is no argument so gross in its nature
 that it may not be employed by men of
 public station, otherwise of good repute, in
 their effort to compass party success. It is
 a sad commentary upon human nature, giv-
 ing an example of the depravity of mind
 which may be brought upon a man who
 sinks the principles of a statesman in order
 to compass the success of a partisan.

The Jingo element can only become dan-
 gerous through the negligence of the mass
 of thinking men. That men are negligent
 is witnessed by the fact that those who
 would promote war with Great Britain do
 not immediately become disgraced as they
 might rightly be.

There is another bad feature in the exist-
 ing state of opinion. A great deal of money
 has lately been expended at the public cost
 in the construction of a new navy. We
 surely needed a certain type of war vessels
 to which no exception could be taken in
 the present state of the world. We required
 armed cruisers which could be speedily sent
 to dangerous points for the protection of
 our citizens in foreign lands and for the pro-
 tection of our commerce. We may have
 been justified in constructing one or two so-
 called battle ships without waiting for their
 uselessness to be disclosed; but we can
 not be justified in having constructed two
 very costly vessels of war which are known
 in the navy and generally among the peo-
 ple as "commerce destroyers." That name
 is a disgrace to the ship, to officers of the
 navy and to the nation. These two ships
 of war cost about seven million dollars or a
 little more. That sum is nearly as great as
 the endowment of our oldest university,
 Harvard. The annual cost of maintaining
 these vessels in service is nearly, if not
 quite, equal to the pay roll of Harvard Uni-
 versity. The time was when it was con-
 sidered justifiable for any army to sack a
 city and for the officers and soldiers of an
 army to enrich themselves from the plunder
 of the private houses and other property of
 a conquered country. That time has long
 since passed. The sacking of cities is a ro-
 bbery. Private plunder is treated as robb-
 ery. An officer joining therein ceases to be
 a gentleman, and is regarded as a thief.
 Yet what would disgrace an army and its
 officers upon the land may be imposed
 upon the navy and its officers as a duty. It
 is now held to be among their lawful func-
 tions to do the work of pirates in ships of
 war built at the public cost, bearing the de-
 grading name of "commerce destroyers." The
 nation was even represented at the recent
 opening of the peaceful canal at Kiel by
 one of these vilely named armed vessels.

What could have been more grotesque
 than the display of war vessels at the open-
 ing of the ship canal at Kiel—one hundred
 great armed vessels of different types, more
 or less worthless in the face of the latest
 type of gun and shell, accompanied by
 twenty-five smaller vessels, sent thither from
 various states and nations, at a very heavy
 cost, to celebrate the opening of a canal
 whose purpose is to carry cotton, fibres and
 metals to the people of Germany, in the
 conversion of which into finished goods for

export they may be enabled to sustain the
 increasing burden of armies and navies.
 The cost of the canal was about forty mil-
 lion dollars. The waste upon these big
 and mainly worthless war ships must have
 represented an expenditure of not less than
 two hundred million dollars.

The display of these engines of destruc-
 tion was mostly made by the nations of
 continental Europe, which nations or states
 maintain, within an area of European terri-
 tory about corresponding to that of the
 United States, omitting Alaska, barriers to
 mutual service at the borders of separation,
 at which a revenue is collected by taxes
 upon imports, supplemented in some cases
 by bounties upon exports, not quite equal
 to the cost of sustaining the armies which,
 except for these barriers to mutual service,
 would have no reason for their existence.
 In this way the inherited prejudice
 of race and creed is maintained while the
 people are kept in a condition of poverty
 which, in respect to many of these states, is
 year by year becoming more hopeless.

Contrast these conditions with our rela-
 tions with the neighboring Dominion of
 Canada. It is true that in 1866, I believe,
 we abandoned the treaty of reciprocity un-
 der which for many years the people of both
 sections of this continent had greatly
 thriven, and that we are now striving to re-
 cover the advantage which we might have
 enjoyed throughout the intervening period
 by making another treaty. We exchange
 some of the products of our agriculture
 with Canada, and, owing to our more
 southern position and greater sunshine, we
 are enabled to supply her with the products
 of our fields in rather larger measure than
 she can supply us. There is no antagonism
 between us, and throughout the long
 civil war not a ship was needed to watch
 the harbors of Canada lest an attack should
 be made from them upon us, and not a
 regiment was called for to guard our long
 northern frontier. On that frontier there
 also exists a canal, far greater in its service
 than the canal at Kiel can ever be. The
 tonnage which passes yearly through the
 St. Mary's canal, which unites our great
 lakes, exceeds that of the Suez canal. Yet
 not a fort is required to guard that canal,
 and not a ship of war is permitted upon
 either of the great lakes.

The true Monroe doctrine, so different
 from that which the Jingo element among
 our politicians so grossly misrepresents, has
 been applied to these lakes since 1818.
 After the last war with Great Britain the
 United States possessed the complete naval
 control of the lakes. The armed vessels of
 Great Britain had either been destroyed or
 were laid up almost worthless in the har-
 bors of Canada. In 1817 John Quincy
 Adams, minister to Great Britain, proposed
 to the English government that neither
 should thereafter maintain any armed naval
 force upon the lakes. This course was ad-
 vocated in order to "avoid the danger of
 collision and to save expense." The sub-
 ject was duly considered for nearly a year
 in Washington and in London. John
 Quincy Adams returned to America and be-
 came secretary of state. In 1818 President
 Monroe stated to the Senate that an agree-
 ment had been made permitting four revenue
 cutters on each side, each with one gun,
 upon these great inland waters. Aside from
 that, no armed ship was to be permitted.
 He asked the Senate to express its judg-
 ment upon this agreement which had not
 even taken the dignity of a formal treaty,
 and when the assent of the Senate
 had been given he issued the proclama-
 tion certified by John Quincy Adams,
 secretary of state, under which peace has
 been maintained, collision has been avoid-
 ed, and an enormous expense has been
 saved both by this country and by Canada.
 Yet it is even now considered repugnant
 for the United States to construct "commerce
 destroyers" to exercise their practical func-
 tions under the flag of the Union upon the
 open seas.

It is time for the farmers of the western
 and of the middle states remote from the
 ocean to give thought to these conditions.
 It is time that the English-speaking people
 entered into a commercial treaty exempting
 private property from seizure upon the
 sea, with such assent from other nations as
 might be had. When the English-speaking
 people unite their forces for the protection
 of commerce by declaring that the destruc-
 tion of private property at sea by the war
 vessels of any nation should be held as
 piracy, the moral support of the world
 would be given to such an agreement, and

no nation, however under the control of a military caste, would dare refuse assent to such an agreement.

We, therefore, have the whole moral and economic force of the community on the one side and the jingo element on the other—the one comprising the great body of thinking people, slow to observe, slow to make up its mind and slow to act; the other noisy, unprincipled and aggressive, taking advantage of every petty prejudice to excite animosity and to betray the peace of the country. If there be no higher motive required to arrest political depravity, let the economic side of the question only be regarded. By what nations is the commerce mainly conducted which it would be the function of our "commerce destroyers" to work their evil upon in case of war? Almost wholly by England and Germany, our two largest customers for the excess of our products of the field and of the farm; also by the Scandinavian nations and the Netherlands, who are the middle men among nations, bearing our products across the seas and bringing back from the tropical and semi-tropical countries the products that we need.

What would be the effect of war with either England or Germany, coupled with the destruction of their commerce? The surplus product of western farms and southern plantations might rot upon the field. The proportion of grain exported, or of dairy products and meats, is not as large as the proportions of our cotton export, yet if shut in and thrown upon the market already fully supplied, it would depress all prices to the loss and damage of every farmer in the land, while on the other hand, cutting off the supply of foreign fabrics would for the time being give such a monopoly to domestic manufactures as to increase the cost of everything that the farmer buys. It is perfectly logical for the advocates of a prohibitory tariff to take the position long since taken by Henry C. Carey, who said that "he would regard a ten years' war with England as the greatest material benefit that could happen to this country." People are wiser now than they were when they listened to such a false prophet, and yet there are to-day a sufficient number of ignorant persons to whom a similar appeal is made.

Again: The attorneys of the silver miners and their coadjutors urge the adoption of the silver standard and the demonetization of gold on the ground that it is for our interest to take the reverse of the policy of Great Britain, where the gold standard has been maintained for two generations and where it will be maintained. The audacity of this proposition is only equalled by its absurdity. A very large part of the foreign exports of Great Britain and Germany are to the silver-using nations of Asia, Africa and South America. The exporters of Great Britain have, in fact, been exposed to a good deal of hardship and difficulty in adjusting the terms of exchange with their principal customers. What could be a greater relief to Great Britain than for the United States to sell her the cotton, the corn, the dairy products and presently the coal and the ores which she must have for conversion into finished fabrics, giving her the opportunity to convert them into these finished goods and then to sell them to the silver-using nations on silver payments? Once give Great Britain the opportunity to put that silver upon us under a treaty of bimetallic legal tender by which we should deprive ourselves of any choice as between silver and gold, and we should at once relieve British manufacturers and bankers of all the difficulties which have grown out of the change of the ratio of silver to gold, taking all these difficulties upon ourselves. If any argument could be invented giving greater evidence both of audacity and imbecility I have yet to find it. The destruction of a fool is his own folly, and when the advocates of silver monometallism, at the ratio of sixteen to one, venture into this last ditch in their effort to stay the rising tide in support of sound money, they disclose both their audacity and imbecility.

Again: The unscrupulous jingo element of the opposition to President Cleveland have attempted to create a prejudice against his administration of the Hawaiian question by alleging that England is waiting to seize these islands. It is utterly false. No nation seeks the responsibility for taking these islands, subject to the enormous expense of arming and defending them both upon the land and upon the sea. What is

needed again in this case is an agreement among the great naval powers "to avoid collision and to save expense" by neutralizing the islands and the waters adjacent thereto, giving all equal opportunity to land cables, to conduct their trade and to keep their stores of coal wherever they choose, while protecting the people of the islands in their rights.

We may regard the parceling out of barbarous or semi-barbarous continents like Africa among the powers of Europe with perfect equanimity, and yet we may regard it as being in our great interest whenever or wherever the power and protection of the English speaking people is extended over barbarous countries. Wherever Germany and France gain a hold their effort is to keep the sole control of commerce, and so it has been with the Dutch in the Philippine islands. Wherever England establishes her control or protectorate it is to the benefit of the masses of the people of that land, even though they resist the somewhat rough and tactless methods by which they themselves are benefited. The French may have tact; but they use that tact for private gain and plunder. The Englishman may lack in tact; but, in these latter days, he uses his power to establish justice in the administration of semi-civilized countries. Witness the fact that the Egyptians are no longer spoiled. For the first time in history, the fellahs in Egypt are beginning to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. Wherever England exerts her control the purchasing power of the people is increased, a demand for goods made by machinery begins, and England attempts to make no discrimination, but gives to all an equal chance to supply these wants. Contrast her policy with that of the Spaniards. Contrast the condition of her colonies with the condition of those which were under the control of Spain and Portugal. Witness the present conditions of South America as compared to any English colonies or settlements. What a boom it would be to the world if systems corresponding to English law, English administration and the English regard for personal rights, could be extended over the continent of South America.

A paramount position in that international commerce through which men and nations benefit and profit each other by serving each other's needs is passing to this country. The people of the United States constitute the only nation among the machine-using nations of the world who possess within their own limits the power of producing food, fuel, iron, steel, copper, timber and innumerable fabrics far in excess of their own wants. They are subjected to the heaviest burden of national taxation as compared to any and every other machine-using nation. Holding these advantages, their products are made at the highest rates of wages in every branch of industry, except mere handicrafts, as compared to those of any other country, and yet at the lowest cost of production measured by the unit of product. There has never been a period in this country when economic questions were being so exhaustively studied by great numbers of people. Let them but turn their attention to the facts which I have given in this paper and the jingoes among our politicians will be stamped out of political existence in company with the advocates of the debasement of our unit of value.

YELLOW-FEVER REFRIGERATORS.

Some years ago a Dr. Garcia, of Cuba, invented a "refrigerating box" for the treatment of yellow fever, which, after practical application during several epidemics, is said to have proved fully successful. The apparatus consists of a bottomless double-walled wooden box, about 3½ feet high, 7 feet long, and 4½ feet wide. About 3 inches of space is left between the walls, and a small window enables the attendant to observe the patient, who is put into the box, bed and all. The roof is made with two slopes, like the roof of a house, with sufficient incline to allow the condensed steam to run down it into a smaller gutter in the interior. The roof is double, with a space of about 5 inches between the walls to contain the ice, and is hinged so that each side of it can be opened from the outside to introduce the ice. The outer lining of the roof is of wood, and the inner one of copper sheeting. There are pipes communicating with the ice-deposit in the roof to carry off the melted ice, and there are systems of ventilation round the top and the bottom, so as to ensure a constant current of fresh air, which is very important. The temperature is generally kept a few degrees above freezing, and can be graduated by the use of salt with the ice. The patient is never left in the room for more than three days—one and a half to two days generally suffice.

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A. J. LAMOURÉUN, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 17th, 1895.

TO-MORROW will be the first anniversary of the date on which we resumed publication after our arbitrary suspension during the naval revolt. We shall not fly any blunting on that occasion, nor shall we celebrate the event with champagne and toasts. We desire to say, however, that THE RIO NEWS has more friendly, more advertisements and a larger circulation to-day than ever before. More than that, it is to-day read by scores of Brazilians who never thought of it before the revolt. So much for the effort to suppress a newspaper whose simple object was to publish and discuss the news of the day impartially and fearlessly! The dictator and his Jacobin supporters were, of course, able to inflict severe loss upon us and to cause us much inconvenience and injury, but they were not able to deprive us of the popular appreciation of our work which has since been manifested in many ways. As a rule, the exercise of arbitrary and oppressive authority works its own destruction. It may take time, and many may suffer irreparable loss and injury, but the day must come when justice will resume her sway. We have never claimed to be more than a representative of foreign business interests in this country, nor have we ever gone beyond the limits of that rôle. We have discussed political questions because they have an intimate influence upon business, and we have discussed executive acts and legislative measures wherever they touch upon trade and industry, upon the protection of life and property, and upon the development of this country. All these matters are within our province, and, as heretofore, we shall continue to make them subjects of discussion in these columns.

THE present condition of the general revenue bill in Congress can be very fairly measured by the extracts which we take from the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to increased duties on imports. If there is any one important lesson to be drawn from this mischievous piece of legislation, it is surely this—it is a radical error to permit the incorporation of tariff legislation in the annual budget bills. Time is required for the consideration of such legislation, and expert testimony of the highest order is needed. As a rule the legislator knows absolutely nothing of commerce, of business, of banking, and of ordinary commercial accounts. We say, as a rule, for there are a few who have been trained in business, but the great majority are lawyers, physicians, planters and others whose occupation and tastes have not made them familiar with commercial questions and accounts. It would be a miracle were an assemblage of such men able to take up so complicated and difficult a question as that of imposing customs duties on imports, particularly when further complicated by two mistakes, a fictitious basis of exchange and the inclusion of a fractional part of the tax in gold, and settle it within a few days, or a few weeks, without making mistakes. That such mistakes, and serious ones, have been made, the *Journal* proves beyond all dispute. To raise the duties on articles of necessity, such as food, clothing and medicines, to such an extraordinary degree, is simply to court disaster. It will not serve the cause of protection, nor of the coun-

try's prosperity, nor of public health, nor of public morality. It is the work of madmen, and it proves how utterly incompetent this Congress is to deal with such questions. To make the poor laborer Silva pay ten times the cost of an article of clothing, in order to enable manufacturer Mattos to run an expensive factory, is more than unjust—it is sheer highway robbery. There is no patriotism in injustice. Such legislation should be forbidden by the constitution, and the speculator who seeks to oppress his neighbors with such taxes merely for his private benefit, should be considered guilty of a misdemeanor. In our opinion, the only safe and judicious way out of the difficulty is to suspend all extraordinary expenditures for 1896, and then to drop all tariff legislation from the revenue bill, leaving these questions for consideration in a special bill next year.

TARIFF ABSURDITIES.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 13th inst. publishes the following comment on the proposed changes in the tariff contained in the general revenue budget:

"The finance committee of the Senate undoubtedly wished to shape their amendments into new taxes. We do them the justice of recognizing that these were their intentions, having in view the augmentation of the public revenue. They have, however, been unfortunate in the results at which they have arrived, and it is now necessary for them to remedy the evil.

Desiring to study the practical effect of the application of the proposed duties, confining them with the existing ones, we studied several hundred pieces of imported fabrics, and these are the conclusions at which we arrived:

An invoice of double cassimere, quite heavy, hardly suitable for our climate, and used only in the interior, was charged with the net weight of 1,134 kilos, and in conformity with No. 546 of class 16 of the present tariff, mixed with article 12 of the preliminary dispositions of the same tariff, paid \$600 per kilo.

Let us make known fully the cost of the dispatch by the present tariff:

Net weight, kilos	1,134
Present duty, per kilo	18620

Duties paid	1,8378080
60% present tax	1,1028248

30% additional	2,0398328
	8815798

	3,8218126
--	-----------

Let us see this same invoice under the proposed tariff:

Net weight, kilos	1,134
New tariff	78200

Duties paid	8,1648800
40% proposed tax	3,2058920

	11,4308720
30% additional	3,4298216

	14,8596936
--	------------

We find, therefore, that the invoice by the proposed tariff paid 3,8218126, by the proposed tariff will pay in the custom-house 14,8596936!!!

But the proposed law unless a third paid in gold, at par, say \$557, which at the exchange of 900:15,0398000.

We have, then:

Two-thirds in currency	9,9068624
One-third in gold	15,0398000

Total	24,9458624
-------	------------

To require an invoice which by the present tariff amounts to 3,8218126, will amount by the proposed tariff, in all its requirements, to 24,9458624!!!

It is perfectly absurd!

But it is not this assumption only which leaps into view, after a simple investigation.

The present tariff imposes a tax of 4800 on single cloths, cassimeres and cassimeres, with or without mixture of silk, which weigh 450 grammes or less per square metre. The proposed tariff imposes \$8 on the same goods which weigh up to 600 grammes per square metre. Now, as the goods imported into Brazil, with very rare exceptions, weigh much less than 600 grammes, it follows that all the goods imported will remain subject to that absurdity.

Another article taxed is, for example, perfumeries, medicines, etc. A kilo of pills by the present tariff would pay 4800 duties and 2400 more in surtaxes, or 7200 in all. By the proposed law it will pay 83600 duties, which with the surtaxes and a third in gold is equivalent to 1855150!!!

The proposed tariff will necessarily dilute the future non-importation of all the goods now taxed in this manner, and the customs revenue will undoubtedly diminish, instead of increasing. The result will be non-productive.

We can affirm that in no country of the world where there are custom-houses and where taxes are levied, could alterations so arbitrary and so gratuitous be proposed, without its being formally understood that importation was to be prohibited.

On the next day the *Journal* continued the discussion in the following terms:—

"We have before us another invoice, relating to a case of woolen serge, comprising 648 metres, which cost including commission expenses \$69 17 7, which at 914 exchange represents \$83508 17 7. The weight in this case was 232 kilos; it paid in the custom-house 2,230810, upon a duty of 4300 and the respective surtaxes of the present tariff.

This same case, under the application of the proposed tariff, a duty of 8k, plus 30 o/o, plus 40 o/o, and plus one-third in gold, will amount to 6,11581

We will observe, in order to amplify the observation which we made yesterday relative to the conditions in which the proposed duty of 8300 is applicable, that the maximum weight of the cassimeres, which our market consumes is 450 grammes per square metre, and that, therefore, absolutely all the cassimeres remain subject to the duty of 8300, or 7200 for the cassimeres of wool and cotton, that is if by chance article 12 of the preliminary dispositions is still applicable to this merchandise.

According to report, the inspector and customs men on customs tariffs have expressed an opinion contrary to an increase of duties, foreseeing what will undoubtedly happen, and that is that the customs will greatly diminish because a great part of the articles now taxed will be withdrawn from our market.

About the example to which we yesterday referred, that of 1,134 kilos net of pure cassimere, wool and cotton, it is argued that the third in gold affects only the tax properly so called and not the surtaxes of 30 and 40 per cent, but even then, in spite of this, the increase is so extraordinary that it becomes absurd.

By the present tariff, and as we have already demonstrated, that merchandise paid 3,8218126. By the proposed tariff, and applying the third in gold upon the duties, not including the surtaxes, the importer will have to pay 18,071424!!! An increase of 14,2508208!!!

Once the proposed tariff is carried into effect, this merchandise will belong in the number of those which will not come any longer to our market, and it should be known that the national industry does not produce it.

In the present month it is certain that the revenue of the custom-house will be greatly increased, but such fact has a prompt justification: the importers are ordering the shipments to them in large consignments of the merchandise whose elevation is announced, and which they expect to receive before the proposed tariff goes into execution, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the increased tax and of the third in gold. Some importers are thinking of exporting their merchandise which does not arrive in time to avoid the projected increase.

This tariff being in force, the dispatch in the custom-house will at once diminish, and in a manner that will be much felt. Now both the inspector and the tariff commission know by personal experience and by the lessons derived from every country which has sought to repair its finances principally through customs tariffs, that the result of over-valuing any article of merchandise is to drive it from the market, and this explains why their opinion should be opposed in the most absolute project which threatens the whole Brazilian population, without benefit for anyone.

BRAZIL AND ENGLAND.

No truly great or generous covet
Would sweep in a fixed idea that drove
In the mind of Private James

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—I have read with surprise and regret your remarks on the subject of the attitude which Sr. Augusto Pedro of Oliveira has felt it his painful duty to assume towards Her Britannic Majesty's government, and the British empire in general, such as you have to certain extent associated my name with them, but leave to say at once that I consider them deplorably wanting in seriousness, and lacking also in a just appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion which gives rise to them.

Allow me here to state my firm conviction that Sr. Augusto Pedro means every word he says, and that, should a firing of cannon arise, he will not shrink from giving the fullest effect to his just indignation. At the present moment, no doubt, the British nation can manage to "worry alone" in some sort of comfort in spite of Sr. Augusto Pedro's bull of excommunication; and the more thoughtless among Englishmen may continue for a while longer to revel in a foolish parlance of fanciful security. But Sr. Augusto Pedro will bide his time.

But you find in his place—figuratively speaking of course, for, as we know, he won't have you in the concrete.

He is brave, *bravo*, patriotic—he has to strike a blow for his country. He possesses, it is true, nothing in the way of offensive weapons except his bath and his mermad. But Britons are notoriously partial to baths at any rate, and it occurs to Sr. Augusto Pedro that a line may come when for some reason or other they may be unable to procure a bath anywhere except at the "Señal Paralisa." When that day arrives Augusto Pedro will have the British nation by the heels.

"They can't have any of his most beef
When their roast beef is done!"

Who knows but that, in consequence of the management of the universe having fallen into the hands of a Brazilian governmental *república*, or for some other excellent reason, all the seas, oceans, rivers, lakes and springs on earth may evaporate some fine day, and everything else dry up, except Sr. Oliveira, whose *bisio* would not, of course, permit him to dry up under any circumstances whatever.

When that happens the British nation will stand in need of Sr. Augusto Pedro. In that day no doubt, that of his miserable growling English friends will come whining to him for a bath "de amor de Deus!" and in that day will Sr. Augusto Pedro wreak his vengeance.

What will be his attitude then? Why, he will sit, up to his middle, in his largest bath, typifying the Ilha da Trindade with its land-crocodiles, while the mermad as "Brazil" will flop round and boom off the suppliant "bifes" with a three-pronged tongling fork.

Not a drop of water shall they have. He will damp up his supplies, and damp up his bath, and keep his damned bath to himself and be da—

drowned I mean, if necessary, in defence of his country!

And he will be right. I speak with impartiality as the prohibition does not affect me. It would be obviously ridiculous to write up on a bathroom

door, "Devil's not admitted." The very mermad would object to such an absurdity.

With great respect, yours, etc., etc., etc.

To turn again to the mermad, of whom I wish to speak with all due respect, I must protest against the suggestion that I sympathize with your openly flippant—mean flippant observations regarding this interesting if somewhat silly young person, and still more hardly against the intimation that I could possibly think of interviewing her even if she promise to appear with all her scales on, and her hack back at me up in hairpins.

No, sir! I suggest that you should play Ulysses on this occasion. Invoke the aid of the gods, trust yourself to the Central railway and I will see that a haul of music and the fireworks due to your rank are in readiness against your arrival here.

Let me narrate unto you an ancient fable. A Scotch barometer was pleading before a jolly old Scotch judge the cause of a good-looking widow named Tickell. Addressing the bench on her behalf he began, with a demure twinkle in his eye:

"Tickell, my client, my lady,—"

"Tiddle her yourself, Charlie," interrupted his lordship, "you're a single man!"

The moral is evident.

Yours biologically,

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 12th inst. published the report of the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the revision of the tariff of the custom-house.

After some general remarks the committee proceeds to lament the absorption of the agricultural culture of the country in the production of coffee, rubber, sugar, tobacco and cotton, while food products, whose culture in its opinion would be very remunerative, are imported from other countries. It calls attention to the fact that the importation of rice has increased from 393,558 bags in 1888 to 1,914,015 bags in 1894 and to over 2,000,000 during the present year; that of Rive Plate maize from 274,422 bags in 1888 to 859,833 in 1894 and over 1,000,000 bags in the present year; that of potatoes from 13,054,170 kilos in 1888 to 14,962,785 in 1892; that of beans from 1,368,800 in 1888 to 2,175,800 kilos in 1892; that of American land from 35,353 bags and 270 cases in 1888 to 119,796 bags and 49,212 cases in 1894; that of salt pork from 35,053 barrels, 400 three-quarter barrels, 8,416 half-barrels and 1,025 quarter-barrels in 1891 to 78,088 barrels, 25,195 half-barrels and 5,595 cases in 1894.

The committee claims that the present tariff of the custom-house protects the importation of foreign food products and accordingly proposes the following increase in the duties on some of those articles:—on rice from 20 reis to 70 reis per kilo; on Indian corn (maize) from 15 reis to 50 reis per kilo; on potatoes from 10 reis to 60 reis per kilo; on beans from 30 reis to 140 reis per kilo; and on land from 200 reis to 342 reis per kilo. The committee also promises to increase the duty on flour from 16 to 50 reis per kilo. On wheat, which is now exempt from duty, it proposes to place a duty of 20 reis per kilo. The committee thinks that the culture of wheat is developed in Rio Grande do Sul, and that these duties will favor that development. It expresses the hope that the exclusion of foreign agricultural products will tend to promote diversified culture in Brazil and thus prevent the disastrous effects resulting from the failure of any one of the present crops of the country. It asserts that all other countries protect their production by means of a high tariff, and that even England itself from the 15th century to the end of the 19th was ultra-protective.

In Argentina, it says, duties are collected not on the net weight of merchandise, as in Brazil, but on its gross weight. It presents a table comparing the duties on certain articles in Brazil with those in Argentina. Of 19 articles mentioned in this table, 15 pay higher duties in the latter than in the former country.

The protective duty on cotton fabrics has, in the opinion of the committee, produced the most beneficial results. To this duty the committee attributes the increase in the number of factories from 30 in 1875 to 155 at the present time. The 155 cotton factories in Brazil are distributed as follows:—city and state of Rio de Janeiro, 43; Minas Geraes, 35; S. Paulo, 19; Bahia, 15; Maranhão, 14; Santa Catharina, 7; Pernambuco, 5; Alagoas, 5; Ceará, 4; Sergipe, 2; Piahy, 1; Rio Grande do Norte, 1; Paraíba, 1; Espírito Santo, 1. In the opinion of the committee the duty on cotton thread should be increased as soon as the exchange improves. The committee alludes to the progress made in the manufacture of furniture and machines and contrasts it with the discouraging state of the food products. This progress it attributes to protective duties. It predicts that there will be a crisis in agricultural production of every kind as soon as the present depreciation of the currency shall have ceased to produce an apparent rise in prices. Were it not for the duty of 240 reis, it says, beet-sugar would enter the markets of this country and drive out the sugar produced in Brazil.

Brazilian agriculturists, says the committee, complain of the scarcity of labor and of the high rates of interest on money, but of what use, it asks, is cheap money and abundant labor if the planters have no market for their products? The committee thinks that, if the planters can secure the control of the home markets, they will afterwards have no difficulty in obtaining foreign markets for their surplus production.

The present exhibition, it asserts, shows that Brazil is prepared to produce nearly everything which it requires for its consumption and that all it needs in order to do this is reasonable protection for its production. In consequence of the depreciation of the currency, the specific duties, calculated at the exchange rate of 240. per \$1000, no longer correspond to the percentage which they are supposed to represent. The committee consequently considers reasonable the proposal of the

considerable number of revolutionists have recently returned to the state, among them Gen. Gasio and Capt. Lari. Col. José Manuel Barrios, who was in Guatemala, Sara va's staff, left Pelotas on the 27th inst.

Col. Antonio Azavedo, of Uruguayan, has returned the pays of Julio de Castilhos and that of Dr. Romero Baptista. The latter's son, the *República*, continues to advocate the union of the state constitution.

On the 8th inst., a Porto Alegre committee of ladies called on Julio de Castilhos and handed a petition asking him to protect the Catholic

church against the persecution with which it is threatened. He promised them that he would, if necessary, use force for repressing all overt acts of religious intolerance.

Raphael Caldeira has protested against the conduct of the municipal council of Livramento, which has seized the rent of his house.

At Porto Alegre the Bureau of public works is calling for tenders for building a new government house.

More Castilhistas outrages are reported in Rio Grande and telegrams state that for the ferocity of these there is no story for life or property. In consequence of this state of affairs many of the localists are taking refuge in Uruguay. The hotels at Montevideo are said to be crowded with refugees.

The troops under the command of João Francisco have taken a prominent part in these outrages; but it is now said that these troops are to be disbanded and Esauquillo Athayde has been sent to receive their arms and those of the rest of Gen. Hyppolito's command. It is stated that the 9th and 21st battalions of Castilhistas will also be disbanded.

At Campana, Estacio de Azambuja has been very much annoyed since his return by a band of Castilhistas under the command of Christão de Andrade. Cid Feres and the chief of police of the state have gone to Campana to investigate the matter.

At Santa Cruz, Major Paulino, a prominent federalist, has been killed. The Castilhistas assert that he was shot by one of his own men.

A Castilhista, João Camillo, who was arrested for killing a cousin of Gen. Menna Barreto, has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Gen. Góes has asked for leave to come to Rio de Janeiro as soon as the last Castilhistas are disbanded. He states that he desires to confer with the government on subjects of the utmost importance relating to his duty as commander of the district and to obtain detailed instructions for his guidance. The Castilhistas assert that he will not return to Rio Grande.

On the 15th inst. the 35th battalion of infantry took passage for Rio de Janeiro on the steamer *Sulista*. It is reported that the 25th battalion is also to be withdrawn from Rio Grande.

Some excitement has been caused at Livramento by an alleged trespass on Brazilian territory by labourers in the employ of the municipal authorities of Rivera.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 14th inst. the Paulista railway a train was derailed on the 11th inst. and a fireman was killed.

—Five new locomotives have recently arrived from Europe for the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway.

—On part of the circular tramway in Bahia electric traction is to be used. For purchasing the plant there will be no issue of debentures to the amount of 1,250,000.

—The minister of industry has protested against the charter granted by the state of Rio de Janeiro for a railway between Petropolis and Maxima and has instructed the solicitor-general of the republic to take such legal steps as are necessary for sustaining the protest.

—Some days ago a train was derailed on the Oeste de Minas railway between the Maracana bridge and the station of Pium. The coupling and engine-driver were killed and a fireman and two brakemen were wounded. The accident is attributed to the bad state of the line, to the incompetence of the engine-driver and to the insufficient number of brakemen.

From *The Statist*, November 29th.

SÃO PAULO (BRAZILIAN) RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Editor of *The Statist*:

Sir,—Having read the article in your issue of the 16th inst., with reference to the future dividend prospects of this company, allow me to call your attention to the fact that the statement respecting the terms of the increase sanctioned by the Brazilian government on our tariff is entirely incorrect. I shall therefore be obliged by your drawing attention to this in your next issue.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN BARKER, Secretary.

London, 20th November, 1895.

In our reference last week to the São Paulo railway we stated that the company in 1894 obtained power to increase its tariff by 5 per cent. for every ton fall in the exchange between 200 and 100. This was not quite a correct method of stating the case. At the beginning of 1894 the company made application to the Brazilian government for power to increase the company's tariff by means of a sliding scale such as had been given to the other companies, viz., power to increase the tariff by 5 per cent. for every 100 decline in the exchange from 200 to 100; and, though the government did not sanction a sliding scale, it authorized the company to increase its rates in conformity with passenger and most classes of goods to the extent of 50 per cent., the exchange at that time being below 100. Our remark that should exchange further decline the company would have to bear the additional loss was correct; but the statement that there is no recovery the company must reduce its tariff by an equal amount was incorrect. But, as the company has not the advantage of the sliding scale agreement asked for, it is exposed to the government requiring a greater reduction in the tariff than 5 per cent. per ton, improvement in the exchange? And may it not prove expedient for the company to reduce the rates by 5 per cent. on its own initiative with every 100 rise in exchange, in order to give a strong government no reason for demanding a greater reduction?

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Gazeta*, of Descalvaldo, São Paulo, says that the next crop will be but little greater than the present one, owing to the prejudice caused by the heavy rains. Many of the first flowers, and the young fruit from the second flowering have been knocked off by the rains.

—On the 13th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro signed the bill empowering him to make an agreement with the state governments at Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espírito Santo for altering the present system of collecting the tax on coffee. The plan adopted in this bill is to collect 5 reis per kilo on coffee when it enters the federal district and 12½ of its value in the act of shipment.

—The committee appointed to report on the condition and prospects of the coffee crop marketed in this city, has published the following:

"The abundant rains which we have had during the current year, has contributed to considerably invigorate the coffee trees, which, in general, are covered with heavy foliage; the flowering, however, in spite of its abundance and appearance earlier than in preceding years, has not withstood the frost matured in a corresponding proportion, though having been damaged by the rains. For this reason the committee, comparing the present flowering, in a state of maturity, with preceding ones, considers that the crop of 1896-97, exportable from Rio de Janeiro, should reach 3,750,000 bags, reserving the rectification which can be made in March of next year."

—What has given the Kona people more encouragement than anything else is the rapid disappearance of the blight, which in the early part of the season threatened to destroy the whole crop. The ladybird recently introduced in the district did not begin operations on the coffee trees until about six weeks ago, confining themselves at first to the gummy bushes. They lay dormant all winter and when the warm weather set in appeared in small numbers on the gummy trees. When they first appeared the planters feared they would not spread to the coffee trees but a few weeks later when the warmer weather set in myriads of the bright-winged strangers swarmed the coffee trees clearing them completely of all blight. The result will be that whereas the whole crop was threatened with total destruction more than half a crop will now be saved with the prospects for future seasons exceedingly bright. —*Hawaian Commercial Journal*, Honolulu, Aug. 13.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is expected that General Galvão will leave Rio Grande to-day for this capital to confer with the President.

—On the night of the 8th inst. the saw-mill at No. 51 and 53 Boulevard 28 de Setembro was burned by burglars of 8,000,000.

—On Sunday Dr. Carlos Landares, who is chief surgeon of the Rio Grande revolutionists, arrived here from Rio Grande on the steamer *Porto Alegre*.

—The government, in view of the detention of students in S. Paulo, has recently made by law students in S. Paulo, have to leave the country temporarily the preparatory school annexed to the law school.

—A subscriber of the *Jornal do Brasil* writes to that paper inquiring what has become of the celebrated ballad that was to destroy the *Aquidaua*. He wishes to take it to Trinidad to destroy the English.

—The local press is still discussing the Trinidad question with more or less violence and is trying to force the hand of the foreign minister in negotiations with the British government. Café and newspaper diplomacy!

—By a decree of the 12th inst. Dr. Hilarde Gonçalves was reinstated in his professorship at the medical school, of which he had been illegally deprived on May 26, 1894, by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday last issued 24 pages, the increase in size being due to several pages, half-page and quarter-page advertisements. Nearly two and a quarter pages (nearly 18 columns) were occupied by literary advertisements.

—The rapid increase in yellow-fever last week, the mortality rising to a high rate, justifies the earnings which we have given from time to time in regard to this disease. It is much better to take precautionary measures than to combat the disease.

—It appears that the opposition to "Bust" Glycemia is crystallising in the organization of a new party which is to be called the *partido republicano democrático*, which, it is claimed, will receive the support of the President and Vice-President and many other prominent men.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Mellé & François, stevedores of the "Changares Reunis" company, No. 1 Rua S. Pedro, for specimens of a convenient and very neatly bound memorandum book. They keep steam launches for hire, in addition to loading and discharging cargoes, and this memorandum book will be useful to them.

—It would seem that the Havas Agency is now run almost wholly by Italians. Three-fourths of our cable dispatches through that medium are about French and Italian affairs. Nothing is so trivial. Perhaps Italian readers are more intensely interested in Italy than in any other quarter of the world, but surely there must be something important happening elsewhere!

—There were 51 deaths from yellow fever reported in this city during the first few days of this month, against 19 in the corresponding period of November and 55 during the entire month of November. Instead of worrying about escalarias in Buenos Aires the press and the authorities should bestir themselves to improve the sanitary condition of this city and port.

The police officials are urging upon the proprietors of theatres the importance of using the electric light. Inasmuch as the Jardim Botânico company was recently condemned for damages for lighting the opera-house by electricity, to the prejudice of the gas company, it would be interesting to know how the requirement is to be met, unless each theatre manufactures its own electric light.

—The new Italian minister to Brazil, Conte Magliani, was officially received by the President yesterday.

—The *Cidade do Rio* of this morning gives a portrait and biographical sketch of Sir John Peenders, in which we are told that he began his business career in Manchester as a cloth merchant, and that he should not forget it. Quite so! If he had begun life as a marquis, or something of that sort, rich and with nothing to do, it would have been quite a different thing. We republicans, you know, can't abide self-made men!

—At the meeting of the Naval Club last Wednesday it was unanimously resolved not to exclude the revolutionists. It was also resolved to provide for the families of members who died in battle, or from disease, during the naval revolution and of those who were shot by order of the dictator. Let us score one for the Naval Club. Their action is a hopeful contrast to the savagery and intolerance displayed in other circles.

—The President has signed the bill on warrants-eniguis. This bill authorises the government to arrest, with full pay and allowance for rations, all enlisted men promoted in the rank of warrant-eniguis up to Nov. 3, 1894. The time of these enlistments will count from the date of their appointment, as will that of the enlistments appointed on Nov. 3 of that year. The government is authorised to make the necessary appropriations for the execution of the law.

—The President has announced, a political meeting was held on Sunday in one of the rooms of the Senate building. At this meeting, which was attended by 57 prominent public men, it was resolved to organize a party in opposition to the controlled by Congressmen Glyceria. The new party is to be called *Republicanos Democráticos* and the executive committee is composed of Senators Coelho Rodrigues Ottoni, Virgílio Damasceno and Almeida Barreto, Deputy Matta Machado and Drs. João Severina and Bezerra de Menezes.

—The *Notícia* of the 10th announced that the municipal council would nominate a commission on the following day to select from among the papers left by Marshal Floriano Peixoto those documents which relate to the proclamation of the republic and the naval revolt. It is singular, to say the least, that historical documents relating to the nation should be left to the care of the municipal rather than to that of the national government. Perhaps the dead Marshal's friends place greater reliance in Prefect Werneck, than in the national executive.

—One of our Platine exchanges, which is usually very correct in its references, tells us that the United States Congress has reassembled, and that, "as expected, Mr. Whitelaw Reed, senator for Maine state, has been re-elected president of the Senate by a large majority." This equals the Havas telegram announcing the election of "Mr. Tammanyhall" as mayor of New York. The three capital errors of the above are: Mr. Whitelaw Reed is not the editor-in-chief of *The New York Tribune* and is not in Congress. Mr. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is a member of the House of Representatives and was formerly "speaker." The president of the Senate is Vice-President Stevenson, who holds that office by virtue of his office as vice-president of the United States, consequently Mr. Reed could not have been elected. Our Havas news service has been so taken up with Italian news lately that we have had no information here of the reorganization of Congress.

—Some days ago Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves undertook to give the public a new version of the story of his failure to take command of the fort of Villegaignon, in compliance with the wishes of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, he attempted to do so on September, 1893. According to the generally received version, which had suffered several alterations, the fort was dismantled by the marines and, after receiving some good advice, sent back to the mainland. His sword was given by Lieut. Sylvio Pellica, commander of Villegaignon, to Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who on the following day sent it to the navy-yard with the request that it should be returned to its owner.

Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves succeeded in obtaining from his friend, Admiral Francisco Chaves, who at the time of the occurrence was minister of marine, a certificate testifying that the former had returned armed with the sword and revolver, with which he had set out. Unfortunately Admiral Firmão, not realising the danger, which ever hests the navy, of *imp de cede*, went beyond his brief and furthermore testified that the sword received at the navy-yard was old and rusty. It has, transparently, however, that the sword is still at the navy-yard and that it is neither rusty nor old. When this fact was made public the newspaper *Pais* flew into a passion and accused President Prudente de Moraes and the present minister of the marine as being perfidious traitors.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

On his departure from this city a fortnight ago, after a six months' residence as substitute for the Rev. Henry Mosley, chaplain of Christ Church, the Rev. R. James Doble was presented by the English residents of Rio de Janeiro, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation, with a purse of £100. During his brief residence here Mr. Doble made many warm friends and his return home was made the object of many sincere regrets. In response to the substantial manner in which this mark of esteem was manifested, Mr. Doble writes from his home the R. M. S. *Aile* as follows:

R. M. S. *Aile*,
Dec. 8th, 1895.

Dear Mr. De Lisle,
If in any way you can convey my further thanks to my Rio friends for the present they gave me on Monday last, I will be only too glad to do so.

I am afraid that at the meeting I failed to express all I felt. No such generous testimony of the good-will of the English-speaking colony at Rio was in any way expected by me, for the kindness I had previously experienced during my stay in Brazil, was sufficient to make it one of the happiest periods of my life, which I shall look back on with the greatest pleasure.

Again thanking you all,

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
(signed) R. JAMES DOBLE.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—On the 15th inst. at Rio de Janeiro, of "accessus peniculis," W. BURNKES SMITH, son of Mr. James Smith, of Hikenhead, aged 27 years. Deeply mourned.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The new cotton factory at Tanbair, São Paulo, will be formally inaugurated some time in January.

—It is said that the London and Brazilian Bank is about to establish a branch in Manaus, the capital of Amazonas.

—In São Paulo a fire alarm telegraph will soon be inaugurated. It will be of great service to this rapidly growing city.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Noé, Revel & Co., the well-known umbrella-makers of Rua Sete de Setembro, for handsomely illustrated calendars for 1896.

—It is expected that the S. Paulo custom-house will begin to transact business with regularity on the 1st of next month. The inauguration on November 15th seems to have been just a little previous.

—The municipal chamber of Cataguaz has contracted for lighting that town with electricity. It pays the contractor 16,000\$ per annum, and guarantees 6½% interest on the capital invested in the plant.

—The governor of Bahia has rescinded the concessions recently granted for working the mines of Arenas do Prati, which conflicts with the privilege previously granted by the national government to Mr. John Gordon, of this city.

—A pier has been constructed at Incursusá for the landing of cattle, but the public has not been able to make use of it on account of the delay of the port health authorities in reporting thereon. Why not put a man in this health department who will be good for something?

—The agents of the Prince Line at Santos have purchased a *zita* at Ribeirão Preto, near Santos, for the use of their crews while in port. The Hamburg company did this two or three years ago, and the experiment has proved most successful in protecting the crews against fever.

—The owners of houses are said to be already raising rents in anticipation of the general rise in prices which is expected to result from the new taxes contemplated by Congress. You can count upon the house owners of Rio de Janeiro to anticipate all these changes. They are shysters, almost to a man.

—The S. Christóvão tramway company has protested against the proposed rates of \$100 per bag on Indian corn, 52 reis per kilo on alfalfa and 30 reis per litre on salt. It says that, if it is burdened with such taxes, it will be impossible to carry passengers on its tramway for the present fares.

—A Washington press dispatch of November 22 says: "Secretary Morton has officially informed the Treasury department that the foot and mouth disease has appeared among the cattle of Brazil. He therefore has recommended to the Treasury department that all hides coming from all the countries of South America be disinfected before being allowed to enter the United States."

—According to one of its directors the Marahá factories of Bahia, established to extract lubricating oil and kerosene from the *turfa* beds (a kind of peat) existing there, have a capacity for refining 2,000 in 5,000 tons a day, and for manufacturing 6,000 kilos of stear, 8,000 kilos of candles, and 3,000 kilos of sulphuric acid. The company is mounting another plant for the manufacture of caustic soda and stearine. The director in question thinks that they can find petroleum by boring. He also says that they have paid 450,000\$ in duties on the machinery they have mounted.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of this morning publishes a rumor that the Argentine government will refuse to permit Sir John Peender to land a direct cable in that country. This is absurd. A few years ago the Argentine gave a concession to Brazil, a guarantee of 5 per cent. on \$11,000,000 gold for a direct cable. The grantee, Mr. Biecker, was unable to carry it into effect, and the concession was subsequently declared lapsed. If now, the Argentines were ready to grant such a concession at a time when there was no talk of the Brazilian government taking over the W. & B. cables, how can it be expected that they will now refuse the landing of a cable which costs them nothing?

—Following the steamer *Strabo*, which closed at Glasgow yesterday and receives cargo in No. 7 dock for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, up to Tuesday evening next, Messrs. Lamport and Holt announce that their new steamer *Horace* will load in Manchester for South American ports, closing for cargo on the 10th proximo. The *Horace* considerably exceeds in size the largest of Lamport and Holt steamers which have as yet been to Manchester. Her dimensions are:—Length, 350 feet; breadth, 46 feet 6 inches; depth 27 feet. Her gross registered tonnage is nearly 4,000 tons. She will be the twenty-fourth steamer of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's fleet to make the voyage up the slip canal, no other owners having loaded with so many different vessels in Manchester. Besides Rio de Janeiro cargo, the *Horace* will take cargo for Valparaiso, Callao, Genoa, and other ports on the West Coast of South America. She will be the first steamer to land in Manchester for Peru and Chili since the *Copernicus*, in January last.—*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 16.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Ceará for January to November inclusive amounted to 3,962,707\$101

—At Bahia the customs receipts for November amounted to 1,768,767\$355, against 1,972,054\$592 for the corresponding month in 1894.

—In the month of November the receipts of the state treasury of S. Paulo amounted to 5,281,305\$623 and the disbursements to 3,498,261\$327.

.....	La sacca	17 Oct.
.....	Onarto	"
.....	New York	11 Nov.
.....	Hamburg	13 Sept.
.....	Pennacola	"
.....	Pennacola	"

1961	Pensacola
1962	Pensacola
1963	Pensacola

1961	Pensacola
1962	Pensacola
1963	Pensacola

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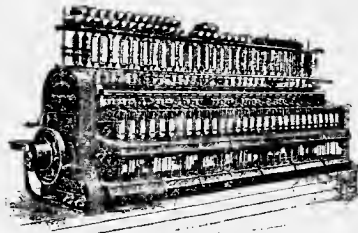
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1895		
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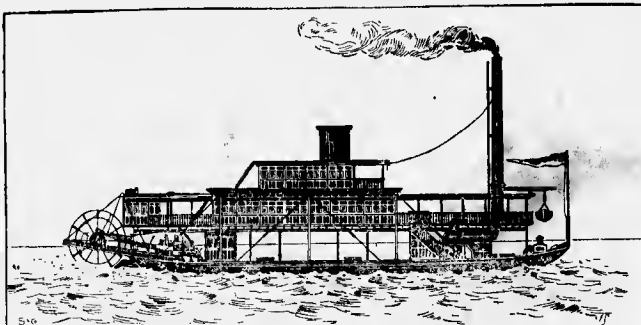
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